

JPRS 79013

18 September 1981

Vietnam Report

No. 2307



FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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18 September 1981

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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

MAJOR GENERAL HOANG DIEN COMMENTS ON REAR-SERVICES SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

Hanoi TAP CHI QUAN DOI NHAN DAN [People's Army Review] in Vietnamese No 5, May 81
pp 38-45

[Article by Major General Hoang Dien: "On the Rear-Services Scientific Work and Rear-services Science and Technology at Present"]

[Text] During the recent period, the rear-services scientific work and rear-services science and technology have been developed well and have operated effectively.

The rear-services scientific work has adhered closely to the military and rear-services missions, has developed relatively comprehensively theoretical research, the drafting of statutes, the recapitulation of war experiences, and the preparation of historical accounts, and has begun to develop a system and meet the requirements of guiding rear services and training cadres.

Although difficulties have been encountered in the rear-services scientific-technical work, scientific-technical research and the application of scientific-technical advances to actual rear-services activities have attained notable accomplishments and brought about real results. In the sphere of the entire sector, the scientific-technical work has been carried out along the lines of improving the living conditions and health of the troops, promoting production in order to create material resources, and guiding, commanding, and managing rear-services along professional, modern lines.

The organization, elementary training, and supplementary training of cadres have also been carried out effectively, have been increasingly perfected, are carried out smoothly, and have contributed to enabling the rear-services scientific-technical work to develop and to exert its effect under actual conditions.

Building on the initial victories and results, while at the same time endeavoring to overcome the deficiencies and weaknesses, we are determined to do a good job of fulfilling the directions and missions of the rear-services scientific work and rear-services science and technology in future years.

With regard to rear-services science, we must primarily and principally concentrate on the following major objectives:

Strongly promoting all-round study of the basic matters of the rear-services in war to defend the homeland, in order to contribute to guiding the rear-services work and build a rear services sector that is appropriate to the new phase of the revolution and is equal to the new development of war and the army.

Recapitulating the rear-services of the rear-services activities in the wars against France, the U.S., and the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists. That is an important matter, an indispensable content of building an all-round rear-services science. From the experiences that have been recapitulated, we must isolate the theoretical matters and principles which have an actual, scientific basis in order to provide guidance and resolve the new problems that are posed.

Promoting the systematic compilation of textbook materials relevant to the rear-services sector, a system of rear-services statutes, and the sector's history, and concerning ourselves with such secondary fields as rear-services geography, rear-services terminology, etc.

Those are matters which are both urgent immediate concerns and have a basic long-range nature. Doing a good job of carrying them out would contribute importantly to allowing the sector to quickly overcome the deficiencies and weaknesses of its rear-services production and management and become a professional, modern sector.

With regard to rear-services science and technology, we must concentrate our capabilities and enter deeply into applied research, in order to attain the following three objectives:

Increasing the productivity, quality, and effectiveness of the task of assuring materiel, living conditions, military medicine, and transportation, in order to promptly and definitively resolve difficult, complicated problems in organizing rear-services, especially with regard to the material lives of the troops at the front, including their messing, living quarters, and medical facilities, and the supplying and transporting of foodstuffs and consumer goods.

Researching and applying scientific-technical advances to the sphere of production in order to create sources of materiel. To meet that objective is to rapidly increase the sector's capability for agricultural, industrial, and consumer goods production, in order to stabilize and improve the troops' living conditions. And by that means the sector can have a material reserve in order to always take the initiative in assuring rear-services under all complicated circumstances of our country's economy and of war. We must apply scientific-technical advances to improve the quality of rear-services guidance, command, and management and to keep abreast of our army's development with regard to modernizing the task of commanding and managing troops.

In the process of implementing the above directions and missions, we must firmly grasp the following guidance thoughts:

Paying attention to the mission of building and perfecting rear-services science and science and technology in general with regard to rear services, while at the same time being adequately concerned with developing the professional, specialized, and technical theory of each sector and of each armed forces branch, combat arm, production and service base, etc.

We must carry out simultaneously and effectively the research, compilation, and recapitulation tasks in rear-services scientific activities and in researching, disseminating, and applying innovations, improvements, inventions, and scientific-technical advances in rear-services scientific-technical activities.

We must closely combine theory with practice, recapitulation with theory, short-range research and long range research, applied science with basic science, and rear-services science and technology, military science and technology and social science.

We must urgently complete the recapitulation of the rear-services work in supporting combat and building up the armed forces during recent years, and rear-services experiences in our nation's history. At the same time we must adhere closely to, and enter deeply into researching, the actual situation at present, and foresee future development in order to have correct research directions and plans, promptly resolve the new problems that are posed, and do a good job of carrying out long-range basic development.

We must firmly grasp the economic aspect and effectiveness of scientific-technical activities in order to correctly design, and do a good job of fulfilling, the research programs and topics. At the same time, we must apply innovations, improvements, inventions, and scientific-technical advances to actual situations as soon as possible, with the highest quality and at the lowest cost, and restrict to the minimum the waste of time, money materiel, manpower, and intelligence.

We must develop to the maximum all capabilities of the corps of specialized scientific-technical cadres and the collective strength of the research organs, and rely on the intelligence and advanced experience of the cadres and men throughout the sector, while at the same time winning the support and cooperation of the entire army and of the organizations and individuals engaged in scientific-technical work in the other state sectors.

We must positively serve the immediate requirements and missions but must also endeavor to prepare for the development and construction of rear-service science as well as rear-services science and technology, so that they can make greater, more solid progress. It is especially necessary to pay attention to developing, training, and using the corps of specialized research cadres and to strengthening guidance and management of research, in order to rapidly increase the rate at which research plans, programs, and projects are carried out and apply them to actual conditions promptly and attain high effectiveness.

The year 1981 -- the first year of the third five-year plan -- has an especially important position with regard to the fulfillment of that plan. Therefore, in 1981 we are determined to bring about a new transformation in rear-services scientific activities and rear-services science and technology, and create momentum for the complete fulfillment of plans in future years.

In order to achieve that transformation, we must do a good job of applying the following principal measures regarding leadership, guidance, and management:

1. Improving a number of important and urgent aspects of the guidance, organization, and management of rear-services scientific research and rear-services science and technology.

We must immediately improve our planning, along the lines of developing to a high degree the capabilities, knowledge, and experience of the cadres and men, especially the responsibility and creative capabilities of the specialized scientific-technical research organizations and cadres, in order to overcome tardiness, a lack of balance, and low effectiveness of all scientific-technical activities. We must enable plans to truly become an effective management tool for increasing the productivity, quality, and effectiveness of the scientific-technical activities.

The plans that are drafted must be based on the military missions and the plans for providing rear-services support for the people's armed forces, and effectively serve those missions and plans. The over-all plans, the individual plans and programs, and the specific projects of each sector and echelon must manifest the directions, missions, and guidance thoughts of the plan to develop military science and military science and technology. They must be concrete, rational, and appropriate to the actual situation, and they must be positive, realistic, and active but must also clearly state each solid step and be appropriate to the capabilities of the organs and cadres carrying out research and the conditions of the army and the nation regarding the developmental pace of military science and technology, the investment of cadres, funds, and materiel, etc. We must resolutely overcome all tendencies to be subjective, impatient, conservative, timid, etc., in drafting plans. We should not organize programs and projects which we are not capable of carrying out, but we should not, because of difficulties and obstacles, ignore the key, urgent matters.

The over-all plan of the sector, as well as the individual plans of each sector, organ, and unit must also be complete and balanced, in order to enable the rear-services scientific activities and rear-services science and technology to develop harmoniously and solidly, both definitively resolving each problem and aspect and fulfilling the directions, missions, and objectives that are set forth. Both the short-range plans and the long-range plans of an echelon are drafted by that echelon in accordance with the directions, missions, and over-all plans of the upper echelon. All research programs and projects in each plan must clearly state the objectives that must be attained, and there must be a clear division of labor and close cooperation among the relevant individuals and organizations, and at the same time it is necessary to take into consideration the material factors ensuring the fulfillment of the plan. It is necessary to strictly carry out the drafting of plans from bottom to top, and pay all-out attention to the right of organs, sectors, and base-level units to take the initiative in drafting plans. Furthermore, we must absolutely observe the principle of explicit division of labor and decentralization, and have the approval of each competent echelon, so that plans can truly become legal orders which must be carried out by the lower echelon.

It is difficult to draft plans, and it is even more difficult to completely fulfill the plans that have been drafted in the present situation. Therefore, under the direct leadership of the party committee echelons the commanders and organs managing science and technology must firmly grasp the plans, heighten their sense of responsibility, and find the most effective ways for the organization to victoriously fulfill the plans that have been drafted. Although all plans must be taken into

consideration, they must not give them all equal consideration, but must have a central emphasis and a clear order of priorities focusing on the key, most useful matters and tasks.

We must promptly rectify the management of rear-services scientific research and rear-services science and technology. If that is to be accomplished, the most important matter is close management in accordance with plans, standards, and norms, the good implementation of division of labor and decentralization, and the assignment of responsibilities to collectives and individuals. At the same time, we must create a movement to carry out serious research, with scientific methods and discipline, increase the efficiency, effectiveness, and quality of research; disseminate and apply the results; and reduce expenditures of time, materiel, manpower, and intelligence.

We must positively research and immediately policies and systems to encourage scientific and technical activities, in correct accordance with the regulations and systems promulgated by the state and the Ministry of National Defense. It is necessary to immediately step up the study and concretization -- as soon as possible -- of systems, policies, and standards regarding rewards, compensation, and authors' emoluments in rear-services scientific-technical research, and the rewarding of innovations, improvements, and inventions in rear-services scientific-technical research. We must do a good job of organizing reviews in order to assure the scientific nature and accuracy of the research projects; correctly, justly, and rationally evaluate the ability and intelligence of groups and individuals; and make awards in correct accordance with the systems, policies, and standards that have been promulgated.

We must further expand cooperation in scientific-technical research between the General Department and the organs of the army and the other state sectors. An important matter regarding cooperation which must receive special attention is selecting for cooperation organizations and people capable of completing the programs and projects rapidly and with good quality. At the same time, we must focus on the objectives and requirements of the programs and projects, and must especially be concerned with directly serving the combat-readiness, combat, development, training, and production of the armed forces. We must implement the entire plan, but must concentrate on the most urgent, difficult, and complicated problems. At present, we must pay the most attention to supporting combat and giving support with regard to living conditions, health, disease prevention, medical care, and transportation.

2. Building, consolidating, and developing an army-wide system of management organizations, and perfecting, training, and utilizing the corps of rear-services scientific research cadres and rear-services science and technology cadres, so that they can be equal to the missions assigned them.

At present, a rear-services scientific organization has begun to take form within the Rear-Services General Department and there is a relatively clear division of labor among sectors, but it has not been developed into a complete, solid system encompassing all sectors and the entire army. With regard to the rear-services scientific-technical apparatus, although the rear-services sector's supply and production units have been formed at all levels -- from the General Department down to the departments and organs -- throughout the army, they are not yet strong enough

quantitatively or qualitatively to fulfill their missions. Therefore, an urgent organizational task is to urgently perfect the apparatus and add cadres, in order to assure that the rear-services scientific-technical activities and rear-services science and technology are put on the right track and attain increasingly higher productivity, quality, and effectiveness.

In perfecting the management apparatus, in addition to forming and consolidating organizations specializing in rear-services science and technology at the various echelons to form a complete, strong army-wide in accordance with the established table of organization, it is necessary to conduct research in order to quickly form a network of collaborators. That is a good form for enabling large numbers of cadres, scientists, and technicians to participate in scientific-technical research, and reduces the number of people involved while still allowing the fulfillment of missions. If that is to be accomplished, the mission of the apparatus at the various echelons is to create a solid basis on which to readjust and reorganize the apparatus or build new apparatus in places where there are none.

On the basis of clarifying the functions and missions, and resolving the problem of maintaining the stipulated tables of organization, it is also necessary to immediately isolate experiences in order to, by that means, draft regulations and improve the research methods.

A decisive matter in victoriously fulfilling responsibilities and assuring that the scientific-technical organizations fulfill their functions and become increasingly strong is to continue to develop and train cadres and have directions and policies for correctly using the crops of specialized cadres in research in the immediate future, and to quickly advance to having a succeeding corps of cadres capable of doing a good job of long-range research.

A problem that is posed is resolving all aspects and segments, promptly adding a sufficient number of people, in correct accordance with the requirements, tasks, and functions of the organization and appropriate to the responsibilities and professional capabilities of each person and urgently training the cadres in order to increase their research levels and capabilities, along the direction of development of rear-services science and military science, and of rear-services science and technology and military science and technology. In adding people, it is necessary to resolutely replace the cadres incapable of carrying out research with cadres who have theoretical knowledge, actual experience, and research ability, in order to assure that the task of perfecting research organs attains good results with regard to both numbers and quality, and that such organs are balanced and complete. In elementary and supplementary training, it is necessary to pay attention to both the older cadres and the young cadres, and to cadres both within and without the scientific-technical organizations. Especially, with regard to the cadres who will carry out long-range research, there must be plans to develop them into a new class of mid-level and high-level cadres and advance to attaining higher levels -- the college and post-graduate levels.

Good training is very important, but we must not lightly regard utilization, which is the final phase but has a positive effect on achieving the qualitative transformation of the organs and cadres. Only if they are well utilized can the cadres be content, concentrate their intelligence on their work, increasingly improve

their ability and knowledge, accumulate much experience, and devote all of their spirit, energy, ability, and creativity to science and technology. Furthermore, only by good utilization can we uncover and select good, capable people who have good potential in order to develop them into skilled leading cadres and key aides, into experts who can fulfill the role of hard-core forces in all scientific-technical activities.

Therefore, when the organizations at all echelons require cadres they must pay attention to making careful selections and ensure that cadres are added in correct accordance with the requirements and functions of the organ and the position and responsibilities of each person, and use them in correct accordance with their occupations, knowledge, and capabilities.

All of those tasks must be organized and implemented in accordance with a unified, scientific plan, and carried out in coordination with the plans regarding the organizational and cadre tasks of the entire sector, the entire army, and of each echelon and unit.

3. Rapidly increase the sector's scientific-technical information capabilities.

Information capabilities are now very rich and are derived from many sources, but there must also be correct understanding of their significance and role, and especially there must be information organizational forms and methods that are effective and very responsive and accurate, in the form of a system of scientific-technical information organizations of the sectors and echelons and the expansion of contacts with individuals and scientific-technical organs in our country and abroad.

Therefore, in order to rapidly increase our scientific-technical information capabilities we must pay attention to both of those operational forms. We must urgently put in order the scientific-technical organizations, libraries, and bookshelves where they exist, while creating new ones in places which do not yet have them. We must also select, assign, and train cadres who have the necessary levels, knowledge, and ability, in order to improve the quality of the organizations doing scientific-technical information work, especially at the General Department and departmental levels.

4. Do a good job of organizing and managing the movement for the masses to participate enthusiastically in scientific-technical activities.

In order to do a good job of organizing and managing that movement, we must enable everyone to correctly understand the role and creative capabilities of the cadres and men. The command echelons and cadres, and the scientific-technical organs, must have a strong sense of responsibility toward the movement and be conscious of respecting and assimilating the innovations of the masses. Furthermore, there must be plans and measures to raise the scientific-technical level of the masses, and persistently encourage, actively appeal to, and guide the cadres and men to initiate and carry out research projects and technical improvements which are in accordance with the general requirements and directions and are appropriate to the positions and capabilities of each person and each component.

The launching, organization, and guidance of the movement must be carried out comprehensively, with regard to all aspects, throughout the sector, in all units, and at all levels, but there must also be a central focus and concentration on the units and sectors with high requirements regarding scientific-technical development, the key organs and units, and the scientific-technical topics which serve the urgent tasks with the greatest impact. It must be carried out step-by-step; each task must be completely finished and the results must be applied as soon as they are obtained. Then there must be continuing research to further perfect the results. At the same time, there must be close cooperation between the mass movement and the scientific-technical research organs and cadres, under the leadership of the party committee echelons and the direct guidance of the commanders.

5. Strengthen the leadership of the party committees and the commanders at the various levels with regard to the rear-services scientific work and rear services science and technology.

As is true with regard to military science and technology, rear-services scientific research rear-services science and technology constitute a major component of the leadership and guidance task of the party organizations and commanders at the various levels.

The party committees at the various levels must directly lead the rear-services scientific work and rear-services science and technology. They must exercise leadership principally by means of issuing resolutions, making certain that the resolutions are fully understood, and organizing the implementation of those resolutions by the command echelons, the scientific-technical organs and cadres, and all units. Whether the leadership of the party committee echelons is effective or not also depends on whether or not they enter deeply into science and technology and have the knowledge to serve as a solid basis on which to develop the strength of the party committee echelons in leading science and technology and enabling them to develop favorably and in the right direction, and attain high quality and effectiveness.

The commanders at the various levels must also, along with the deputies in charge of rear-services, assume direct responsibility for all tasks directly related to the results of implementing the echelon's resolutions and the upper-echelon directives and orders regarding the rear-services scientific-technical work. If they are to fulfill that responsibility, in addition to developing the effectiveness of the specialized cadres and organs, the commanders must also study in order to improve their knowledge and enter deeply into science and technology. At the same time, they must study, organize the implementation of, and guide the plans and specific contents of, the programs and projects, carry out preliminary and final recapitulations, isolate experiences, and make decisions regarding the accurate, prompt application of research results to actual situations.

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CSO: 4209/399

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

BOGUS SOLDIERS, PUBLIC SECURITY PERSONNEL ARRESTED

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 12 Aug 81 p 2

/Article by Thanh Lang: "Coordinate in Arresting Bogus Soldiers, Public Security Personnel"/

/Text/ Knowing that the family of Le Huu Cang is wealthy, professional hoodlums often visit him in an attempt to deprive him of his wealth.

One day Cang received a passport for traveling to a foreign country and they immediately arrived. When Cang returned home, two men, Pham Trong Han and Pham Duy Khuong, pretending to be cadres from the Ministry of Interior, came to demand that Cang return the permit with an amount of money in order to "give consideration." Knowing that the Ministry of Interior had issued a notice on criminals pretending to be soldiers or public security personnel to conduct illegal activities, Cang immediately secretly informed the ward public security and self-defense forces.

Receiving this information, the Ward II, Binh Thanh Precinct, Ho Chi Minh City public security forces quickly coordinated with the self-defense forces of the ward to apprehend the culprits. The bogus public security cadres fled but not in time. The people of Ward II joined the public security and self-defense personnel in arresting both men.

On another day, a military control team stationed at a road checkpoint outside Ho Chi Minh discovered something suspicious on a vehicle carrying passengers into the city: a number of soldiers were dressed in accordance with regulations but their manner of speech and address were not precisely in keeping with the behavior of the people's army. The military control team personnel carefully inspected their papers and discovered five men carrying false papers among this group of personnel wearing military uniforms, caps and insignia. All five men confessed that they were pretending to be soldiers in order to engage in activities to deceive and deprive the people of their property.

Knowing that there were many others disguised as soldiers for illegal activities, the military control team brought this group to their headquarters to join the public security personnel in further interrogation and in the pursuit and arrest of others. Relying on the spirit of vigilance and assistance of the people, the public security personnel and military control team found the man making the fraudulent seals and papers, Huynh Van Xam in Go Vap. Due to close coordination between the public security personnel and troops, in only a short time, they apprehended Xam and confiscated the equipment used for making fraudulent seals and papers, halting their illegal and fraudulent activity.

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

INSPECTION OF PUBLIC SECURITY FORCES' ACTIVITIES INTENSIFIED

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 18 Jun 83 p 1

[Text] To contribute to building, strengthening and purifying its forces, the Public Security Service has intensified inspection by doubling the previous number of cadres assigned to this task, by promptly examining the people's complaints and denunciations, by citing units and individuals with outstanding achievements, by taking stern disciplinary measures against faulty cadres and combatants by publishing the outcome of the handling of cases of violation of policy, law and regulations by public security cadres and combatants.

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CSO: 4209/441

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

STATE FUND EMBEZZLE'S SENTENCED IN DONG THAP

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 25 Jul 81 p 4

[Text] "NA--The Dong Thap Provincial People's Court recently tried four men named Trinh Van Tan, 55, cashier cum secretary at the War Invalids and Social Welfare Bureau in Hong Ngu District; Nguyen Tri Dung, 25, file keeper at the War Invalids and Social Welfare Service; Nguyen Tri Tham, 24, employee at the War Invalids and Social Welfare Service and Ho Giap Thiеп, 42, employee at the War Invalids and Social Welfare Bureau in Hong Ngu District, on charges of misusing their functions and power to steal the state money and consequently seriously undermining the army-rear policy.

Taking advantage of the duties entrusted to them, they embezzled the state money by counterfeiting the files and certificates necessary to the payment of death compensations and destitution allowances to families of fallen heroes and wounded soldiers. Their embezzlement amounted to 111,206 dong.

The court verdict also condemned the laxity committed over a long period of time in administering the personnel and managing the state property in the war invalids and social welfare agency. Throughout 3 years, this agency failed to control the cash fund, to carefully examine certificates and to closely control the use of seals, thus providing opportunities for bad elements to connive with one another in fabricating files and certificates.

Following are the sentences meted out by the Dong Nai Provincial People's Court: Trinh Van Tan, life imprisonment and payment of an indemnity to the state and a fine totaling 62,193 dong; Nguyen Tri Dung, 17 years in prison and payment of an indemnity to the state and a fine amounting to 23,000 dong; Nguyen Tri Tham, 13 years in prison and payment of an indemnity and fine amounting to 22,000 dong and Ho Giao Thiеп, 3 years in prison and payment of a 4,012-dong indemnity.

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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

BOAT CARRYING U.S. MUSIC TAPES CONFISCATED IN HO CHI MINH CITY

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 19 Jul 81 p 4

[Unattributed article: "Ho Chi Minh City Confiscates Boat Carrying Decadent Music Records"]

[Text] According to the newspaper SAIGON GIAI PHONG, the public security police recently confiscated at Bach Dang wharf a boat transporting eight cases of provocative, decadent music records, including 480 disco music cassettes bearing U.S. labels which were produced in 1981.

Those decadent cultural products were received from the U.S., via an intermediary, then sent to our country by sea.

The perpetrator of that depraved "commercial" transaction was Ly Xuan B, a no-good who works in a corporation. Social opinion vigorously condemns people who intentionally speculate in such decadent cultural products and demands that they be severely punished, according to law.

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CSO: 4209/402

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

FINANCIAL CADRES ATTACKED WHILE DISSEMINATING PRICING POLICY

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 12 Jun 81 p 2

[Article by L. B.: "Hooligan Acts Need Stern Handling"]

[Text] At 1100 on 3 June 1981, while Ms Nguyen Thi Thanh Van and Mr Tran Ngoc Thanh--cadres of the Finance Bureau--were propagandizing and disseminating the implementation of Decision No 2341 of the Municipal People's Committee on the posting up of price lists in order to call the attention of free businessmen and traders in the Doc Buoi area to this obligation, Nguyen Van Hoi, aged 44 and residing in Nghai Do (Tu Liem), who was selling bamboo in that area, used a farmer's pipe to hit Mr Thanh in the face. More seriously, Hoi's son named Nguyen Van Dat and aged 15 pulled out a fence pile from the ground, repeatedly lashed it out at Mr Thanh's body and ran away. On that very day, the responsible organs hunted down and arrested both Hoi and Dat and compiled a file to take legal proceedings against them.

Beating cadres while they are carrying out their mission is serious enough but beating them while they are helping implement the publication of prices to promote market management, to oppose speculation and price hike and to stabilize the life of cadres and the people constitutes an act which is aimed at sabotaging the state policy and which must, therefore, be severely punished.

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CSO: 4209/441

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

MEDICAL EQUIPMENT CORPORATION HEAD FIRED FOR MALFEASANCE

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 3 Jul 81 p 4

[Unattributed article: "Director of Medical Equipment Corporation Dismissed"]

[Text] The Ministry of Public Health recently announced that it has dismissed Le Phuong, Director of the Class-1 Medical and Chemical Test Equipment Corporation of the Materials Department of the Ministry of Public Health. The dismissal was decided upon after the Ministry suspended Le Phuong while it reviewed such serious mistakes and deficiencies as the unprincipled internal distribution of medical equipment and the coercion and bullying of people who had a spirit of struggling to uncover mistakes by the cadres in charge, etc., such as the NHAN DAN reader who brought the affair to light.

5616
CSO: 4209/411

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

MINERALS CORPORATION EMPLOYEES TRIED FOR CORRUPTION

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 3 Jul 81 p 4

[Unattributed article: "Prosecution of Corruption and Bribery Case in Minerals Export-Import General Corporation Begins."]

[Text] Last month, NHAN DAN wrote about an incident involving corruption and bribery in the Minerals Export-Import General Corporation of the Ministry of Foreign Trade. Then a large number of readers in both the north and the south wrote letters to the party newspaper expressing their anger toward the errant cadres in the above-mentioned corporation, criticizing the deficiencies in economic management, and recommending that the party and state deal with those people promptly and strictly in order to educate everyone.

NHAN DAN collected all of those opinions and sent them to the competent organs. After investigating and verifying the case, the Supreme People's Organ of Control recently decided to begin criminal prosecution. The decision was numbered 01-KSDT. The Ministry of Interior is carrying out an investigation.

The decision of the Supreme People's Organ of Control to begin prosecution of those who were guilty of corruption and bribery in the Minerals Export-Import General Corporation demonstrates the strict attitude of our party and state toward violations of socialist property and their determination to implement socialist laws.

5616
CSO: 4209/411

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

BOGUS HOUSING CADRE TRIED FOR SWINDLING, BRIBERY

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 21 Jun 81 p 4

[Article by V.T.: "Case of Swindle and Bribery Relating to Housing Projects Tried"]

[Text] Nguyen Van Ngoc was a contract employee in charge of literary and artistic activities at the Housing Corporation subordinate to the Hanoi House and Land Management Service. From 1978 to early 1979, he used many tricks to defraud 38 persons of 72,650 dong.

When calling at some place, Ngoc usually passed himself off as an organizational cadre of the Housing Corporation, saying that he could easily help anyone needing a dwelling house or desiring to change houses as they pleased. The condition was that they should give him a deposit of 1,000 to 3,000 dong so that he might "offer some gift" to Mr such-and-such! To gain the confidence of credulous people, Ngoc produced a number of stolen documents and blank "House Lease" forms bearing the seal and counterfeited signature of the responsible cadre. Some people even introduced their children, nephews, acquaintances and close friends to Ngoc to offer him money to get into his good graces in the hope that he would agree to help them rent houses.

In the first-instance trial of 19 June 1981, the Hanoi Municipal People's Court sentenced Nguyen Van Ngoc to 9 years in prison and ordered the confiscation of all his property to pay indemnities to the persons cheated by him.

The money which people gave to Ngoc as a bribe or for use in further bribery would be confiscated. However, the court ordered Ngoc to fully indemnify the persons who badly needed houses, who were in strained circumstances and who had the merit of denouncing him and giving full information to state organs to enable them to investigate the case.

At the trial, it emerged that over the past few years a number of elements have impersonated public security or housing service cadres to swindle money out of credulous people who wrongly believed that everything could be "settled with money". Our people ought to be very vigilant and to denounce any bribe seeker to the administration or public security organ.

9332
CSO: 4209/441

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

COAL CORPORATIONS CONDUCT ILLEGAL COAL SALES

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 14 Aug 81 p 3

Article by Huy Minh, Quang Ninh Province in the column "Readers' Opinions": "Sale, Transportation of Coal in Excess of Plan!"

Text/ The provinces of Nghe Tinh, Binh Tri Thien, Quang Nam-Da Nang, Nghia Binh, Phu Khanh, etc. have serious shortages of coal and the state has no coal to supply in accordance with plan norms. However, from the end of 1980 to July 1981, many ocean going vessels transported coal in excess of the plan (about 50,000 tons) which was directly sold by the Hon Gai Coal Corporation to five districts in Quang Nam-Da Nang Province (the majority good coal). If the amount of coal above had been transported down and supplied to the provinces above, the state would have had a fairly large volume of industrial and consumer goods to support production and daily living. By carrying coal for sale outside the plan in such a manner, the units above have sold a portion of this coal in the free market at a high price or used part of the coal in expenditures not precisely in accordance with principle, in steps: regulations along the route, renting sea going vessels and vehicles, offloading and movement of cargo at the ports and disturbing market prices.

We know that the Ministry of Mines and Coal has issued an order forbidding the sale of coal outside the plan but to the present time, the Quang Ninh Coal Corporation has not strictly complied. During the two months of June and July 1981, four ocean going vessels transported coal to the districts related above.

This arbitrary sale and transportation of coal has created a poor public opinion of the provinces above and it is suggested that the Ministry of Mines and Coal inspect, examine and formulate methods of overcoming the situation. It is necessary to inspect the coal sales and for what requirements this fairly large amount of coal was used. The Ministry of Communications and Transportation should also inspect and formulate methods of complying with the transportation plan in accordance with state plan norms and signed economic contracts with units managing coal vessel transportation and the midland provinces. Transportation units must be instructed to precisely comply with state plan norms and economic contracts, not bringing sea going vessels to transport coal to units in excess of the plan because such service is not to the proper recipient.

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CSO: 4209/481

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

STATE PLANNING DIRECTOR COMMENTS ON ECONOMIC-TECHNICAL NORMS

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 17 Jun 81 p 2

[Article by Che Viet Tan, Deputy Director of the State Planning Commission:
"Strengthen Economic-Technical Norms to Contribute to the Improvement of Planning"]

[Text] Economic-technical norms are a scientific basis for planning and managing the socialist economy. Therefore, the strengthening of norms is an important requirement in improving economic management and planning. In economic planning and management during the past several years the economic-technical norm task has attained definite results. The drafting of norms regarding the use of materials, labor, and capital has been carried out for a long time in a number of ministries, general departments, localities, and bases, and has served the drafting of plans and the management of production and commerce.

However, the economic-technical norm task is still too backward in comparison to the requirements of improving economic management and planning, and is still beset with many deficiencies. The system of economic-technical norms is still incomplete: there are still no norms for many products and tasks. The norms are not uniform and there is a lack of a compulsory relationship among the factors of the production process. For example, the labor expenditure norm is drafted separately from the norms regarding the use of raw materials and materials. In some sectors, localities, and bases, the management of norms is still lax and the norms are not continually reviewed and promptly adjusted when conditions regarding equipment, the organization of labor, and management change. The systems, regulations, and methods of the economic-technical norm task have not received adequate attention or been promulgated in a uniform manner, which has led to the situation of each echelon having a different way of understanding and applying norms. Failure to stipulate an organizational system has prevented the norm task, from the base level on up to the central level, as well as distribution of labor and decentralization regarding the norm task, from being clear, specific, and tight. The cadres carrying out the norm task are deficient in numbers, are weak, and have not been well-trained.

Those deficiencies were present for many years in the management structure based on the bureaucratic, administrative-supply system and have been overcome slowly, which has lowered the quality of planning, affected the production and commercial activities, and led to the situation of management being ineffective and inefficient and of there being serious waste of labor, materials, and capital in

production and commerce. Recently, the expansion of the paying of salaries according to output and the paying of bonuses in industry and commerce, the expansion of contracting-out in agriculture, etc., have had a good effect on production and the increasing of labor productivity. But a number of units have arbitrarily lowered the norms and increased the unit prices, which has increased the incomes of workers irrationally, in comparison to labor productivity and the results of labor. In view of the requirements of improving economic management and planning and, in the immediate future, the drafting of the 1982 plan and the third five-year plan (1981-1985), it is necessary to quickly overcome those deficiencies and take positive steps to create a strong transformation in the strengthening of the economic-technical norm task and assure that the economic-technical norms are truly a scientific basis for economic planning and management.

The strengthening and further improvement of the economic-technical norm task has become an extremely urgent requirement in improving economic management and planning at present.

Only if we do a good job of drafting a system of scientifically based economic-technical norms, in order to calculate draft plans in the bases, sectors, and localities, can we do a good job of exploiting latent capabilities, increase the effectiveness of production and commerce, overcome the bureaucratic administrative-supply management method and create a new management structure. Therefore, the Council of Ministers issued Decree No 201-CP, dated 26 May 1981, "Regarding the management of economic-technical norms." The implementation of the Council of Ministers decree will create a new transformation in economic planning and management.

The economic-technical norm task is a process made up of many elements which follow one another and are closely interrelated: drafting, review, promulgation, and managing the implementation of norms. That task is all-encompassing and has very deep, all-round and complete professional contents, from beginning to end. The strengthening and improvement of norms is carried out step-by-step. Improvements are made as the work is carried out, and stimulating the increasing of the effectiveness of the use of materials, labor, and capital permeates the strengthening and improvement of the norms task.

In the immediate future, it is necessary to organize the drafting of economic-technical norms to serve as the basis for calculating annual and five-year plans. In the coming period, concentrating on drafting norms in the base-level units, in order not only to create a foundation for the drafting of norms by the sectors, the localities, and the state, but also create practical conditions for drafting and synthesizing plans from the base level on up, is a requirement of the improvement of planning as well as the drafting and expansion of the economic accounting system in management, and is appropriate to the policies of the Council of Ministers regarding the expansion of the right to take the initiative in production and commerce and the implementation of financial autonomy by the base-level units. Experience clearly indicates that norms must be drafted from the base-level units on up and must be appropriate to the economic-technical conditions of each base-level unit, for only then can the actual value of the norms be high. The list of products (or tasks) requiring the establishment of norms in the sectors and echelons must meet the requirements of balancing plans and economic management, and must be

pyramidal in form: narrow at the top, with a few key products or tasks, and broad at the bottom, with many detailed products or tasks.

In order to ensure the unity of norms from the base level to the central level, the planning organs at the various echelons, along with the scientific-technical research organs, the ministries, the general departments, the localities, and the colleges must study the drafting of regulations and systems regarding the norm task, and guide the common norm methods, in order to serve the annual and five-year plans. On that basis, the sectors and localities must provide specific guidance for the base-level units with regard to the method of setting norms.

The decentralization of norm approval is carried out in accordance with the decentralization of plan approval. To ensure that approval is carried out in accordance with the scientific qualities (progressive, practical, etc.) of the norms, it is necessary to organize norm-approval councils made up of representatives of planning, scientific-technical, labor, materials, financial, price, statistical, and other organizations. Such councils are advisory in nature and their principal functions are to investigate the methods and bases for making specific calculations resulting in effective norms, analyze the economic effectiveness of the norms, and recommend the conditions necessary for the head to make a decision before the norms are approved and promulgated.

The approval and promulgation of economic-technical norms will be a basis on which to calculate and unify them in all aspects: drafting plans, supplying, and cost accounting, as well as organizing the implementation of those norms in the process of fulfilling plans. The promulgation of norms must be carried out before plans are drafted and synthesized.

It is necessary to do a good job of organizing statistical systems, initial notations, after reading, and accounting norms and methods, and organizing the collection and processing of information in the management of norms.

In order to create favorable conditions for the sectors and echelons to do a good job of implementing norms, the distribution and supply organs must strictly implement the norms, do a good job of standardizing weighing, measuring, and counting, and ensure that the time and place for delivering and receiving are in proper accordance with specifications and technical standards. We must create and perfect organizational systems to carry out the norm task in the sectors and echelons consisting of trained, specialized cadres. The organizational systems carrying out the norm task in each sector, echelon, and unit have the functions of coordinating with relevant elements and organizations and helping the heads of the sectors and echelons guide that task, from drafting, approving, and promulgating norms to managing their implementation.

The strengthening of the economic-technical norm task has a very great importance and significance. If it is carried out well in all sectors, echelons, and base-level units, it is certain to contribute positively to improving economic management and planning, while at the same time making a good contribution to guiding the implementation of the 1981 annual plan and the drafting of the 1982 state plan and the third five-year plan (1981-1985).

5616

CSO: 4209/402

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS PROMULGATES DECISION ON RESEARCH ECONOMIC CONTRACTS

Hanoi DAI HOC VA TRUNG HOC CHUYEN NGHIEP in Vietnamese No 5, May 81 pp 30, 32

/Council of Ministers Decision 175/CP on Signing, Implementing Economic Contracts for Scientific Research, Technical Development/

/Text/ Office of the Premier
175/CP

Socialist Republic of Vietnam
Independence-Freedom-Happiness

Hanoi 29 April 1981

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Based on the Council of Ministers Organization Law passed by the National Assembly on 14 July 1960;

To develop the creative labor capabilities of the scientific and technical cadre ranks and to promptly answer the economic and social missions of the nation while simultaneously encouraging cooperation within the scientific research and technical development fields and to assist in completing the scientific and technical plans of the nation and of all sectors and echelons;

In accordance with a suggestion from the Chairman of the State Science and Technology Commission.

DECISION

Article 1: The application of a system of signing economic contracts in scientific research and technical development is permitted.

Article 2: The bases for signing economic contracts in scientific research and technical development are state plan norm missions or goods orders.

The contract signing and implementation must be conducted precisely in accordance with the following stipulations:

1. Must be on a voluntary basis between the scientific research and technical development agencies and colleges and vocational middle schools with each other or with state and collective economic organizations.

The signed contract is a legal document in the economic relations of the participating parties.

2. No obstacles to completion of state plan missions may be caused. Contracts in goods orders are fulfilled in the following circumstances:

When the party assigning the contract has fully utilized all his capabilities but has still not completed state plan norms.

When the party accepting the contract, after fully arranging conditions for completing state plan norms, still has the capabilities possible for full utilization.

3. Contract participants may agree on compensatory funds for contract fulfillment in excess of research and development expenses, losses and other expenses. The party accepting the contract is permitted to use a portion of the compensatory funds for material encouragement of individuals participating in contract completion.

In contracts with goods orders, the accepting party will not deposit compensatory funds in the state budget but will use them as follows:

a. In projects not using state labor time to achieve (achieved outside of administrative hours), participants completing the contract will receive all the compensatory funds.

b. In cases where upper echelons allow the use of state labor time to complete the project (achieved during administrative hours), part of the compensatory funds will be used to supplement the scientific work and collective welfare funds of the unit with the remainder distributed to the cadres participating in contract completion.

4. The higher level agencies of contract participants have a responsibility for following, assisting and creating favorable conditions for the participants to sign contracts precisely in accordance with the law and to fully and strictly fulfill the pledges. Upper agencies have joint responsibility in cases where their decisions lead to contract revisions, cancellation and violation.

5. Projects completed through contracts in accordance with the stipulations in this decision will all assure legal equality in the review and evaluation of awards and issue of patents, etc. in accordance with the overall system of the state.

Article 3: The treatment of scientific research and technical developments disputes and violations will be applied in accordance with the Economic Contract Statutes but with full attention to the special characteristics of scientific and technical activity.

Article 4: Based on this decision:

The Chairman of the State Science and Technology Commission, after reaching agreement with the State Economic Arbitration Council and related sectors, will promulgate stipulations on the signing and fulfillment of economic contracts in scientific research and technical development.

The Chairman of the State Economic Arbitration Council will provide guidance in contract signing and resolving disputes when violations occur.

The Minister of Finance and the General Director of the State Bank of Vietnam will provide guidance in payment procedures for contract participants.

Article 5: The Chairman of the State Science and Technology Commission, Chairman of the State Economic Arbitration Council, General Director of the State Bank of Vietnam, chiefs of related agencies and the people's committees of provinces, cities and special sectors directly subordinate to the central government bear responsibility for implementing this decision.

On behalf of the Council of Ministers and
the Premier

Deputy Premier
Vo Nguyen Giap

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CSO: 4209/478

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

'NHAN DAN' EDITORIAL CALLS FOR EXPANDED EXPORT-IMPORT ACTIVITIES

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 4 Jul 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Expand the Export-Import Activities of the Enterprises and Localities"]

[Text] In order to encourage the sectors and localities to develop their latent capabilities and rapidly increase the supply of goods for export, the Council of Ministers has decided to allow the central enterprises and the localities to engage directly in exporting and importing. From now on, they will have the right to take the initiative in production and commerce, to exercise financial autonomy, and to effectively use the existing production capabilities, create many export goods, and gradually balance their requirements for imported raw materials and materials, in order to assure that production stabilizes and develops. That will tie in our country's production more closely with the world market and encourage the application of technical advances.

In order to increase the effectiveness of those activities and effectively serve the planned economy, the central enterprises and localities are allowed to engage directly in exporting and importing when they have all the essential conditions stipulated by the state, and must be managed in a centralized, unified manner in accordance with the principle of the state having a monopoly with regard to foreign trade and all economic relations with foreign countries.

There must be statutes to stipulate the operational spheres and conditions, and the authority and responsibilities, of the enterprises and corporations in commercial relations with foreign countries. Those organizations are responsible for strictly observing the laws of the state, especially the systems and regulations regarding the management of foreign exchange and finances, and are subject to the supervision and control of the state organs managing those spheres. Before goods are exported or imported, export-import authorization must be obtained from the Ministry of Foreign Trade, the only organ competent to grant such authorization. All provinces and municipalities are authorized to import and export directly, and need only form a unified organization to deal in local imports and exports. The enterprises and corporations of the other ministries and localities are allowed to engage directly in exporting and importing, under the management of the Ministry of Foreign Trade with regard to foreign trade policies, regulations and professional

matters. There must be appropriate organizational and management structures to prevent competition in buying and selling exports and imports, and to ensure the many long-range commercial interests of each unit and of the state. In its function of state administrative-economic management, the Ministry of Foreign Trade guides, assists, oversees, and controls all export and import activities, and at the same time, along with the sectors, and localities, seeks all ways to develop the production of export goods in accordance with state plans, and to fulfill our international obligations.

The sectors managing finance, banking, and prices are responsible for promptly drafting, adjusting, and supplementing realistic policies and regulations, in order to effectively expand export-import activities.

In order to do a good job of serving production, distribution, and circulation we must seek all ways to expand economic relations with foreign countries, and to promote exports and imports. Our country, which is advancing from small-scale production, has various natural resources in all localities and is capable of promoting exports and imports in order to develop production. We export what we have in order to import what we cannot yet produce. In all such activities we must attain high socio-economic effectiveness. Therefore, we must not only take into economic-technical plan but must also change managerial and commercial methods in our country.

To expand export-import activities along the lines mentioned above is to develop the collective mastership right of the workers and develop all existing and latent capabilities of the enterprises and localities.

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CSO: 4209/411

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

EDITORIAL CALLS FOR STRICT DELIVERY OF GOODS TO STATE

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 25 Jul 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Delivering Products to and Gathering Commodities for the State"]

[Text] The products of the state economic sector including industrial, agricultural, forestry and fishing enterprises must be delivered to the state in strict accordance with the plan and system promulgated by Decision No 64-CP. Another important source of goods which is mostly composed of the products and goods made by the collective and individual economic sectors must be collected for the state through the system of agricultural tax, debt payment and sale based on two-way economic contracts between peasants and that state and also through the relationships with small industry and handicraft production installations based on the contract ordering of goods, the sale of raw materials and the purchase of finished products. A further source of valuable goods includes production means, technical supplies and import consumer goods. Concentrating all sources of goods in the hands of the state according to plans and to the fixed time limits, quantities and qualities is an important condition for rational distribution according to the requirements of production, consumption and exportation. To do so is also to apply the principle of unified and centralized management, the law of the state and the discipline of the party with the common objective of building and defending the fatherland. The various enterprises, sectors and localities are responsible for strictly carrying out the system of delivering products to the centrally-run competent organs for the purposes of redistribution.

In developing the right to take the initiative in production and business and the right to financial independence, many state enterprises have formulated and implemented tripartite plans and have thus created the necessary production conditions to manufacture many more products for delivery to the state. In this way, it has been possible to combine the three benefits and, in particular, to rationally increase the laborer's income, to augment the legitimate profit of the enterprise and to contribute larger proceeds to the budget. This working method conforms to principles and must be encouraged. We must try to overcome the tendency to strive only for high income and profit and to care only for unilateral and local interests in violation of the system of delivering products, cash and various proceeds for contribution to the budget.

Identity among the three benefits is a law to be enforced in whatever activity of the national economy with a view to ensuring the success of socialist construction

and continuously improving and heightening the living standard of the people. It is wrong to pay insufficient attention to individual and common interests. A society where everyone is concerned about all the three benefits--individual, unitary and national as well as the immediate and long-term ones--is a beautiful society which can be found only under a socialist system. Correctly solving this problem of relationships is firmly adhering to the basic principle governing the building of a new system, a new economy, a new culture and a new type of man.

An inspection conducted in several stages has revealed that many units have contravened the law in distributing within their own scopes various types of products or in exchanging them with other sectors and that these products include machines, appliances, technical materials and valuable consumer goods. The state's orders for mobilization of goods have been replaced by individual decisions and hand-written documents and letters. In addition to the habit of withholding commodities and illegally consuming them, there has been the practice of freely raising prices to bring pressure and even conniving with speculators and smugglers, thereby hampering the execution of production-business plans of other units and breaking up economic contracts. These habits and practices have also created undue discrepancies of income among different installations, sectors and localities, caused a noticeable loss of commodities to the state and disrupted the market, prices and currency.

The ultimate result of the production and business activities of state enterprises, sectors and localities must be the concentration of sources of goods in the hands of the state for subsequent distribution and consumption according to plans, goals and needs. All systems and regulations set forth by localities, ministries, general departments and federations of enterprises, corporations and production installations that are contrary to Decision No 64-CP are illegal. All types of products, contract-manufactured goods and purchased goods--especially those falling under the unified management of the state--must be subjected to the strict implementation of the systems of delivery, mobilization, distribution and use. The ministries, sectors and localities with decentralized management have the duty to urge and control installations to ensure strict application of production-business discipline and of the system of delivering products, cash and proceeds for contribution to the budget. The activities of party and mass organizations in conjunction with the management apparatus in installations will become effective only by strongly developing the right to collective ownership of workers, office personnel and cadres and by urging them to participate in management and in maintaining production-business order and discipline and protecting the state property.

To encourage laborers and the enterprises' collective to increase their income in a legitimate manner, the sectors and organs responsible for management must try to create the necessary conditions for installations to step up production and business and to stabilize the living standards of workers and cadres. To create more favorable conditions for production and business activities in installations, it is necessary to promptly guide the precise accounting of products manufactured under the three sections of the production plan, to readjust wholesale prices for enterprises and the prices of contract-ordered goods and to guide the application of the contract wage and product-based wage system after the receipt of new allowances. Strict application of the abovementioned economic measures will have the effect of promoting the concentration of various sources of goods for the benefit of the state.

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

SMALL INSTALLATIONS SELL MOST OF THEIR PRODUCTS IN 'FREE' MARKET

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 5 Jun 81 p 3

[Article by Minh Hoang: "A Glance at Small Industry and Handicraft Production Installations: Where Did the Products Go?"]

[Text] According to the figures computed from initial investigations, 80 percent of the total number of cooperation teams in the city are now "doing business" with the free market and from 50 to 60 percent of their products--especially the staple commodities such as bicycle parts, plastic items and so forth--are surreptitiously delivered to private traders. Worse still, under the pretext that the state has allowed the "private property" sector to "find a consumer market by itself" (?), many teams have managed to "consume" 100 percent of their products in the "free" market despite repeated inspections by the [state] trade sector.

Though signing three or five yearly economic contracts with state agencies on the production of various goods, some teams have never carried out one such contract. They have signed contracts for certain goods only with the objective of warding off inspection and control by management organs because their real intention in doing business is to slip commodities out through the back door--not to speak of the prevalent practice of using only 2/10 or 3/10 of their capacities to produce goods for the state.

Since the sources of goods are not concentrated in the hands of the state, outside traders have had an opportunity to exploit the consumer and to raise prices with impunity. At the hardware shops in the Dong Xuan and Bac Qua markets and in busy streets such as Hue, Cau Nam, Hang Bong, Hang Gai, Hang Thiec, Hang Ma, Hang Dao, Hang Duong and so forth, prices have soared up over the past few days, especially for those commodities which do not exist or exist only in small quantities in state shops.

Recently, the Association of Interbranch Handicraft Cooperatives in conjunction with various sectors has organized inspections and investigations into the productive and commercial abilities of cooperation teams. This is a sound move which will not suffice, however, if it is aimed only at controlling to adjust the tax rates and to accumulate more capital for the state. It is also necessary to compel these teams to deliver the fixed quantities of products to the state. Only when the state trade sector cannot buy all of their products or does not buy them at all will these teams have the right to "find a consumer market by themselves" under the guidance of the Association of Interbranch Handicraft Cooperatives at the higher level.

The small industry and handicraft sector in urban precincts and rural districts is now actively studying and applying Decisions No 25-CP and 26-CP of the Government Council in the commercial and production fields. It is more necessary than ever to strengthen management to concentrate sources of goods in the hands of the state and this is especially important with regard to cooperation teams. Only by so doing can the state trade sector acquire large quantities of goods in order to conduct the struggle to stabilize market prices for the benefit of the consumer.

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CSO: 4209/441

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

STATE SHOPS APPLY DUAL PRICING SYSTEM

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 3 Jun 81 pp 1, 4

[Text] In pursuance of Directive No 109/CT/TU of the Party Central Committee Political Bureau on reorganizing and improving distribution and circulation for the consumer's convenience, the Hanoi Trade Service has set up two networks of shops to sell goods according to a dual pricing system including a supply price and a commercial business price.

The network of supply-price shops deals in food and industrial products, clothing textiles and fuel. In each of the four urban precincts and rural districts such as Gia Lam, Thanh Tri, Dong Anh, Tu Liem, Soc Son, Me Linh, Son Tay and so forth, there are 2 or 3 shops each having 2 or 3 counters belonging to each of the branches that sell sugar, soap, milk for children and so forth to serve cadres, manual and office workers, students and other people according to ration coupons and stamps and that sell also six categories of goods including bicycle parts as well as household utensils including fans, mats, thermos inner tubes and plastic articles to cadres and manual and office workers on presentation of canteen books. The network of shops that sell goods at commercial business prices usually serves people with consumption needs. This network belongs to specialized business corporations in the city--such as the Food Products Corporation, the Vegetables and Fruit Corporation, the General Business Corporation, the Building Materials Corporation, the Industrial Products Contract Ordering and Purchase Corporation and so forth which all have shops in urban precincts and rural districts after setting up shops that sell goods at supply prices to cadres, manual and offices workers and armed forces. In each precinct, there remains a department store to sell goods at commercial business prices.

The network of shops selling goods at supply prices has its own stock of goods, capital and economic accountability to ensure supplies to cadres and manual and office workers. The network of shops selling goods at commercial business prices is given flexibility in matters of prices and business methods in order to struggle against the free market prices. On this basis, efforts will be made to gradually organize and manage private traders and to rearrange the market.

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CSO: 4209/441

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

FOOD PRICES ABATE IN HANOI MARKET

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 20 Jun 81 p 1

[Text] On 19 June, the prices of certain commodities in the Hom-Duc Vien market tended to go down. Ducks cost at most 24 dong a kilogram (Category 1) and 23 dong a kilogram (Category 2) versus 28 and 30 dong 10 days ago.

The price per kilogram of good quality chub was 16 dong and that of good quality chicken 40 dong and Category 2 chicken 30 dong (as compared with 45 to 50 dong a kilogram of good quality chicken prior to 1 June).

Some kinds of goods such as vermicelli and chicken and duck eggs were recently scarce because their prices were not realistically fixed; they are now as abundant as in the past because their prices have been appropriately adjusted.

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CSO: 4209/441

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

MISUSE OF GRAIN BY STATE ORGANS, STORES DEPLORED

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 6 Jun 81 p 4

[Article by Nguoi Xay Dung [Builder] in "A Story a Day" Column: "What if All of Them Are Inspected?"]

[Text] A recent inspection reveals that there have been a good many cases of violation of standards in the use of grain by a number of organs, wards and grain stores in Ba Dinh Precinct. In general, grain rationing has not yet been discontinued concerning persons who have joined the army, quit their jobs or passed away and rationing standards have not yet been readjusted regarding persons who have changed their occupations or outgrown their age groups or are still awaiting employment and so forth. Following are some examples:

On inspection, it has been found that among 5,269 households in Buoi Ward, there are 220 incorrect cases involving 125 persons who have long been absent or have passed away but their grain rations have not yet been cut off, 74 persons who have received rations incommensurate with their age groups and 21 persons who have been reassigned to other jobs but their rationing standards have not yet been readjusted. The amount of incorrectly distributed grain has come to more than 4 tons.

Though the inspection in Chau Long Ward has not yet come to a close, 87 incorrect cases have been detected and 1,302 kgs of grain retrieved.

In Giang Vo Ward, a preliminary inspection has uncovered 93 incorrect cases among 7,050 households and has led to the retrieval of 4,253 kgs.

In Doi Can Ward, 1,618 kgs have been retrieved and so forth.

It is regrettable that though 34 workers had quit their jobs in the Machine Assembly Enterprise of the Ministry of Building--one of a number of state enterprises--the factory has continued to purchase rice in the same quantity as before...as if nothing has happened. Roughly, this undeserved benefit covers a total period of 407 months with 8,011.5 kgs. Of course, the benefit has not been shared by the enterprise as a whole but has fallen into the hands of certain persons concerned with this affair.

Though only four wards and an enterprise in Ba Dinh Precinct have been taken into account, the amount of grain used contrary to standards has come to nearly 20 tons. How much will this figure rise to if all units in the city are inspected?

At present, grain is a staple commodity of strategic significance to the entire country. Despite the overall difficult situation, the state has made tremendous efforts to supply grain to cadres, manual and office workers and their dependents. In answer to such efforts, everyone and every household and unit must self-consciously implement the grain distribution policies and systems and must take care to save grain by the kilogram and even by every 100 grams for the benefit of the state. In addition, to retrieving the amount of incorrectly used grain as has been done so far, it is, therefore, necessary to take appropriate administrative or legal measures against persons and units having deliberately used grain not according to the rationing standards--especially if these units are state organs or enterprises.

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CSO: 4209/441

AGRICULTURE

PRINCIPAL GUIDELINES SET FORTH FOR PRODUCTION IN MEKONG RIVER DELTA

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 24 Jul 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Production in the Mekong River Delta"]

[Text] With a vast area of land and relatively favorable natural conditions, the Mekong River Delta is considered as the largest key zone of rice production in the entire country. At present, rice is being grown on more than 2.3 million hectares but this area may be extended to more than 3 million hectares if water conservancy and other technical measures are properly carried out.

This is a newly formed region the soil of which has been built up mainly by tender alluvia rich in nitrogen and other matters that are nutritious to crops. The climate and weather are favorable to rice and other crops. Temperature is high and stable, with plenty of sunshine, and rainfall is rather abundant but storms are almost nonexistent. In carrying out farming, one must overcome a number of difficulties caused by unfavorable natural conditions such as acidity, alkalinity and salinity of soil on a large scale, yearly floods covering 1.7 million hectares in the 6-month long rainy season and severe drought in the 6-month long dry season. The material-technical facilities necessary for coping with unfavorable changes in weather conditions are still small and our knowledge about the natural conditions of this region still insufficient.

Over the past 5 years, the works done in the agricultural field have not amounted to much but have brought about significant results. The age-old traditional production method depending on natural conditions and permitting only a long-term, low-yielding floating rice crop per year is being shifted to the method of growing a short-term, high-yielding 10th-month rice crop and creating two additional main production seasons (winter-spring and summer-fall) with a total area of nearly 1 million hectares and a total output of more than 2 million tons of paddy. The leafhopper pest which had destroyed hundreds of thousands of cultivated hectares has been gradually repelled and the production seasons rationally scheduled.

The state has drafted a project to exploit the Mekong River Delta in accordance with its position as the No 1 key area of grain production. The sectors and localities concerned have the duty to start recapitulating experiences in guiding producting in the Mekong River Delta and to formulate a plan to develop production in the coming years. Under the present circumstances, our production task requires us to take effective measures to overcome unfavorable natural conditions and to

exploit objective opportunities to the maximum in order to achieve the greatest economic effects. The age-old production experiences of the people and their familiar working tools must be considered important.

The Mekong River Delta has been divided into six agricultural zones. The production guidelines and the principal measures have also been defined. Relying on the general guidelines, the localities and sectors concerned must carefully consider each small area and conduct a survey to fully know the farmland and other natural conditions so as to be able to clearly delineate zones, to fix a crop cultivation pattern and to formulate specific measures for exploitation. Intensive cultivation measures must be applied to all types of farmland. Multicropping and opening and breaking new lands is an important guideline to be followed in the entire region. Even the acid, saline and marshy lands can be immediately exploited by growing suitable crops such as kenaf, pineapple and other plants.

Farmland water conservancy is still a technical measure of prime importance to all types of soil and attention must be paid to medium- and small-scale works suitable for each small area. Other technical measures must also be taken uniformly and simultaneously with production development policies--including those related to prices, purchase, sale and the correct combination of individual and common benefits.

Exploiting the Mekong River Delta is a major plan of socialism. At present, it is only possible to formulate a few guidelines for immediate application.

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CSO: 4209/449

AGRICULTURE

'NHAN DAN' EDITORIAL URGES WINTER CROP PREPARATIONS

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 3 Jul 81 pp 1,4

[Editorial: "Actively Prepare for the Winter Crop"]

[Text] In 1979 and 1980 the winter crop area amounted to between 250,000 and 270,000 hectares of vegetables and subsidiary food crops and between 200,000 and 280,000 hectares of azolla. That is equivalent to 20 percent of the cultivated area in the north, to 40 percent in some provinces, and to between 70 and 80 percent in some cooperatives. In comparison to 1971, the first year of the movement to grow three crops, the winter crop area has nearly tripled. The winter crop output amounts to about 450,000 to 460,000 tons of grain in paddy equivalent, and winter has become a principal production season.

Since it is a third season in between the two principal rice seasons, the results of the winter season are determined above all by a rational seasonal structure. On the very early tenth-month rice land we must decide whether to devote little or much of the area to winter crops of tropical origin, such as sweet potatoes, corn, soybeans, the various kinds of melons, onions, and garlic. On the early tenth-month rice land we must determine the area to be devoted to winter crops of temperate origin, such as white potatoes, nuts, the various kinds of fruit, the various kinds of vegetables, etc. The victorious 1980-1981 fifth month-spring season and the expansion of the contracting-out of output have created conditions for liberating the soil, plowing, and sowing rice seedlings more rapidly than in previous years. Those are conditions for rapidly transplanting early tenth month rice and preparing to develop the 1981 winter season.

During this year's winter season we will plant about 350,000 to 400,000 hectares, in accordance with a seasonal schedule for each crop guided by the Ministry of Agriculture. Crops which must be strongly developed are sweet potatoes, corn, white potatoes, soybeans, garlic, and azolla.

The winter sweet potato area is concentrated in the (former) Zone 4 area, and in the Bac Bo piedmont and delta areas. In the record year, 100,000 hectares were planted. This year we are striving to increase the total to 150,000 to 160,000 hectares. The provinces are sprouting sweet potatoes grafting seed cuttings, and some localities with high-lying land are developing summer-fall sweet potatoes in order to both harvest the potatoes and obtain cuttings for the winter crop. The quantity of cuttings that is prepared will determine the sweet potato acreage during this year's winter season.

During the record year, 27,000 hectares of winter corn were planted, concentrated mostly in the areas along the river bank. We are changing a slowly maturing winter-spring corn crop into a winter corn crop and a subsidiary food crop. The provinces of Ha Nam Ninh, Ha Bac, Ha Son Binh, etc., are also increasing their winter corn area on land planted in two rice crops. This year the winter corn area will be expanded to 40,000 to 50,000 hectares planted with quickly maturing varieties, and there will be a further development of the corn area on two-crop rice land.

The white potato crop has only recently been expanded. During the record year, 100,000 hectares were grown. Indeed, during the past 2 years the white potato area has declined. The seed potatoes that have been prepared for planting this year are sufficient for only 70,000 to 80,000 hectares. The white potato area has declined for many reasons, the main one of which is failure to realize the importance of that crop and to understand its special characteristics. We have 50 days in which to plant the winter crop, but part of the initial period must be reserved for crops of tropical origin, and three-fourths of the remaining time must be reserved for crops of temperate origin. Therefore, if we do not expand the white potato area we can only grow cold-season vegetables or green beans. If there were 500,000 hectares of winter crops in the north, white potatoes should account for about 200,000 hectares. If we do not develop white potatoes, during the period at the end of October and the first part of November we cannot utilize the latent labor and land capabilities to grow winter crops.

This year we are endeavoring to plant 65,000 hectares of vegetables and legumes, an increase of nearly 10,000 hectares over last year, in order to fulfill the people's need for vegetables. We must strive to grow many kinds of vegetables that can be produced in our country, and must increase the various kinds of cold-weather legumes. Soybeans are a very important winter crop. Having gained experience in developing winter-spring soybeans over a period of many years, we have selected variety DT-74 and its seasonal schedule for the winter season. During the 1980 winter season we planted 3,500 hectares, and this year have the policy of developing that crop rapidly and strongly on an area of 16,000 hectares, and will strive to increase the total to between 50,000 and 100,000 hectares in the shortest possible time.

Other crops -- such as watermelons, tomatoes, and tobacco -- are also grown during the winter season. Azolla is also an important winter crop and has a long growth period, from September to February of the following year. We must go all-out to sow 350,000 hectares of azolla so that we can practice intensive cultivation. In order to have a large azolla area and high azolla output, it is necessary to assure the following production sequence: the state seedstock station selects and propagates the seedstock; the azolla seedstock stations of the districts and of small areas or cooperative clusters propagate the seedstock; the azolla propagating units of the cooperatives and production units continue to propagate the seedstock; and finally, depending on whether it is early or late in the season the cooperative issues to laborers or groups of laborers who have received land for contracted-out rice production, a quantity of azolla seedstock to spread on paddies that have been plowed or on transplanted rice. In addition to azolla spread on paddies, it is necessary to intensively cultivate azolla to increase output for use as fertilizer for winter crops and spring rice.

By attaining the 1981 winter plan we will have 580,000 tons of grain in terms of paddy, and 3.5 million tons of azolla with value equivalent to more than 35,000 tons of standard nitrogenous fertilizer. The preparatory tasks -- including drafting plans, supplying materials, seedstock, fertilizer, etc. -- must be carried out positively so that in all situations, cold or warm, much rain or little rain, we can take the initiative in fulfilling the winter season plan.

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CCO: 4209/411

HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

EDITORIAL DEMANDS IMPROVEMENT IN SUPPLY, TRANSPORTATION OF MATERIALS

Hanoi LAO DONG in Vietnamese 16 Jul 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Supplying and Moving Materials for Production"]

[Text] The industrial production plan for the first 6 months of this year has been completed. As in 1980, the situation is not quite satisfactory because the supply and transportation of materials has limited and greatly hampered production and has thus become a subject of complaint by producers. Here are some examples: Almost all power plants are not sufficiently supplied with coal; the important state-operated work sites do not have enough cement, sand and lime; consumer goods producing enterprises are short of raw materials and the railroad sector also coal to run locomotives. We have witnessed the producers' hectic search for materials from anywhere and at any time. This state of affairs can be summed up as follows: Though the materials deficit has been made up by the state to fulfill the plan norms which are legally compulsory, the materials supplied and moved to serve production have been either insufficient, substandard or different from the specified categories or have been delivered too late. The consequences are, of course, numerous difficulties for production. Some enterprises belatedly received materials at the end of the second quarter. So what did thousands of workers have to work on in the more than hundred days before that date?

Difficulties have also beset the materials supply and transportation sector. For instance, it possesses insufficient means, handles the cargo slowly and has to go through troublesome formalities in delivery and receipt. We know that the planning task of the state has not yet been carried out uniformly and that each organ and enterprise in charge of supplying materials have their own internal difficulties. But if we continue to blame objective circumstances and to use them as a pretext to explain shortcomings, what will our answer be concerning the need to make subjective efforts to promote production? While production enterprises and key projects of the state have much trouble coping with the shortage of materials, these materials are poured in relatively sufficient quantities into less important areas. Moreover, many kinds of materials which cannot be found at all by producers exist in abundance in the market. An enterprise which needs Category A coal has received Category B coal and another which lacks Category B coal has been supplied with Category A coal. Though a general warehouse is crammed with tens of millions of dongs' worth of materials, nobody has inspected it to see whether it is still possible to use this stock to supply the production sector. Clearly, the state of materials management and supply is replete with shortcomings; in other words, there

is not yet a supply method which is appropriate and beneficial to production. How about transportation? The producers have been made more miserable by the habit of causing inconveniences, authoritarianism, bribery, delays and loss of materials in the transportation process.

The supply and transportation of materials must satisfactorily serve production purposes. That is an order--in other words--a request of the great majority of workers and people who are producing for society. The three types of benefit or any other pretext must not be used to limit or hamper production and, worse still, to cause losses to the production sector. It is possible that many cadres responsible for supplying and moving materials have swerved from the viewpoint that it is necessary to serve production--a viewpoint which must now be maintained and extolled. What if we link the activities of the materials supply and transportation sectors more specifically with those of the production enterprises and if we assess the quality of the supply plan only after their principal targets--that is, the production enterprises--have completed their own plans? It is unreasonable that while production installations are unable to fulfill their plans because of a shortage or delayed delivery of materials, the supply and transportation agencies celebrate their achievements with firecrackers and share the three benefits (simply because the total volume of materials has been supplied to all areas). It is more illogical than while the legally compulsory character of the production plan is imposed very severely on the producer, no heavy penalty has been meted out to any supply and transportation agency which has failed to fulfill its plan. Even though the volume of materials supplied is sufficient, production will not proceed normally if these materials are delivered belatedly or do not conform to standards.

There is positive proof that many materials supply and transportation organs have caused numerous inconveniences to the production sector. Many production installations have brought lawsuits to the State Economic Arbitration Council but there still are production leaders who are reluctant to make open criticism simply because they are afraid of the "retaliatory" attitude usually seen in the materials supply organs. Obviously, this problem must be resolved soon because we must not tolerate the bad elements who, under cover of the three benefits, cause difficulties to production and great losses to the state.

Material supplies are the lifeline of production. In view of a satisfactory fulfillment of the state plan for the last 6 months of this year, we expect a positive shift in the method of managing, supplying and transporting materials and also in the responsible attitude of the persons in charge of this task.

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CSO: 4209/460

HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

DIFFICULTIES CAUSING SLOW HOUSING CONSTRUCTION IN HANOI REVEALED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 28 Jul 81 p 2

[Article by Luong Xuan Hoi: "Housing Construction Is Still Slow in Hanoi"]

[Text] Under the 5-year plan for the 1975-1980 period, Hanoi has invested hundreds of millions of dong to build houses with a total area of hundreds of thousands of square meters. Beside the old housing areas, new ones have emerged in Kim Giang, Vinh Ho, Tan Mai, Thanh Cong and Mai Dong. Though we have built many new apartments, many families still lack dwellings or are still crammed in small ones. This is a major problem for Hanoi and the first measure to be taken to solve it is to accelerate housing construction.

In 1981, housing construction in Hanoi ranks among the many key projects of the state and is also the No 1 key project of the municipality. To carry out this project, many centrally run sectors--especially the Ministry of Building--have provided assistance and the Municipal People's Committee has paid attention to it and has closely directed the construction speed. However, the rate of housing construction in Hanoi in the first 6 months of this year is still low compared with the plan norm and the goals set for the handing over and commissioning of houses. The capital investments have been used to carry out only 20 percent of the plan. The area of the houses which have been built and handed over is still small--only over 12 percent of the yearly plan norm. To accomplish the 1981 housing construction plan, the Hanoi construction sector must, by the end of June, have built more than 60,000 square meters of housing which is now under construction but, in reality, it has built only nearly 40,000 square meters. For this reason, it is necessary, in the last 6 months of the year, to concentrate labor and materials on the houses which can be finished and delivered by the end of the year and also to try to build low-storied houses for which the necessary building procedures have been fulfilled.

Over the recent past, the supply of technical supplies and the transportation task have not caught up with construction requirements and many types of materials lying in distant places have been lacking although many trips have been made to pick them up from these locations. For example, timber has to be taken from Nghe Tinh, cement from Haiphong and lime from Ha Nam Ninh. Sometimes, materials have been made available but there has been no contract on the hiring of sufficient transportation means in the past 6 months. The fact that almost all materials are

distributed in areas far from Hanoi and that the Hanoi Building Service has been obliged to tackle their transportation by itself constitutes one of the difficulties confronting the Service.

From a subjective point of view, construction preparations have been inadequate: Though it has been envisaged that the building of many houses will start during the second quarter, capital construction procedures are still unfulfilled such as the design of the foundations and total platforms of each housing bloc, the construction [expenditures] estimate... Nor have the platforms been cleared up in many houses under construction in the Khuong Thuong and Thu Le areas and in the interspersed houses being built in Quan Thanh, Hoa Ma, Ngo Thi Nham and Mai Hac De Streets. Though the building of multistory houses has been planned on some locations, a geological engineering survey has revealed that the soil there is too weak to bear the pressure intensity and that it is, therefore, necessary to change the construction plan or the building locations as has been the case of the E5 Quynh Loi housing area and the C3 and C4 Thanh Cong collective residential area. For this reason, the execution of the construction plan has been protracted. It would be better if the capital construction preparations and procedures had been carried out in the fourth quarter of last year or in the first quarter of this year at the latest.

In the light of the experiences drawn in the first 6 months of this year, to be able to fulfill the housing construction plan in 1982, we must in the last 6 months of this year make adequate preparations for investment and construction and must satisfactorily fulfill other procedures such as designing, surveying, construction designing and construction expenditures estimate in strict accordance with the spirit of the Capital Construction Management Statute recently promulgated by the government. Adequate preparations for capital construction will positively contribute to the completion of construction at the indicated speed.

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CSO: 4209/449

HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

OPERATION OF THERMOELECTRIC STEAM BOILERS DISCUSSED

Hanoi KY THUAT DIEN LUC in Vietnamese No 2, Mar-Apr 81 pp 1-3

[Article by Nguyen Van Quang of the Northern Electric Power Corporation: "Some Features of the Operation and Breakdowns of the Steam Boliers of Thermoelectric Plants in the North, 1978-1979"]

[Text] 1. The problem.

During the past several years the electricity situation has been rather tense. The amount of electricity generated by the system has not been stable. Except for natural gas turbines, no new power plants have been built. The difficulties of the electricity sector are also common difficulties, shared by the entire nation, resulting from the serious aftereffects of war. Some power plants were damaged in the war, and some were evacuated to mountain caves and were later returned to their former locations. Since 1970 the electricity sector has implemented the policy of restoring and fine-tuning the equipment in the damaged power plants, building and expanding power plants, and stepping up scientific research in order to fully utilize the in-depth capabilities of equipment, by "increasing the capacities of the boilers and machinery without changing equipment," designing additional systems to spray oil into the steam boilers in order to increase the generating capacity, etc.

However, difficulties are still being encountered in restoring and fine-tuning boilers and machinery. Especially, materials and equipment are very scarce, so some equipment is patched up and at times must be redesigned because we are unable to manufacture it or because imports are limited. Furthermore, the management of records and production operations, and the organization of boiler and machinery repairs, are not as well-regulated as before the war. Those are some basic features of the factors which led to the unstable operation of boilers and machinery, frequent break-downs, low generating capacity, a short operational cycle, and low, uneconomical, efficiency.

II. The situation of steamboiler operation and breakdowns in the year 1978-1979.

1. The operational situation.

One of the important norms allowing a power plant to attain its annual plan is the 8,760 hours norm for the use of equipment, i.e. the number of operational hours per

boiler per year. Although it varies according to design, the average number of operational hours per steam boiler is 6,000 to 6,500 hours per year. In addition to that ratio there are the major overhaul ratio (the number of hours of major equipment/8,760 hours), the minor overhaul ratio (the number of minor overhaul hours/8,760 hours), the unplanned repair hours/8,760 hours), and the reserve ratio (number of hours of operational reserve hours/8,760 hours).

The actual situation during the past several years has been that the steam boiler operational ratio has been relatively low. In 1979 the average number of operational hours of a boiler was less than 5,000 hours a year, about 55.2 percent of the norm. Furthermore, each steam boiler in a power plant had a different ratio. Steam boiler models 112-35/39 and 213-75/39 operated more than 7,200 hours (82.93 percent of the norm), boiler model OR-32 operated nearly 7,000 hours (81.51 percent of the norm), and boiler model SG-130-39-450 operated more than 6,800 hours, 79.19 percent of the norm). The lowest were boiler model BW, which attained 25.75 percent of the norm and model TC-20, which attained 33.51 percent. The operational hours of boilers No 2 and No 4, model BKZ-75-39- FB, of the Uong Bi power plant were especially low (1,488 hours/8,760 and 2,226 hours/8,760.

After several years of monitoring, we have made the following observations:

- a. From the point of view of the generating output norm, plants with boilers and machinery which have high annual equipment utilization norms (i.e., low major overhaul, minor overhaul, and unplanned repairs norms) are capable of fulfilling their plans.
- b. From the point of view of equipment use, if the utilization time of the equipment is greater than the designed utilization time, in future years it will be difficult to maintain their operation over a long period of time, there are instances of mass equipment failure, many difficulties will be encountered with regard to obtaining materials and personnel with which to repair the equipment, and the entire network will be imperiled.
- c. Plants which are good at organizing and carrying out repairs and at reducing repair time will attain high operational ratios. On the other hand, if the quality of repairs is not maintained and the repair time is prolonged, the boilers and machinery there will have a low number of operational hours.
- d. Plants which have good operational organization and management, allow no breakdowns to occur, and take the initiative in assuring the stipulated times called for by the annual repair-operation schedule, will attain the output and economic-technical norms.

There is a very close relationship between the operation and repair of a boiler. They are two aspects of the same problem and cannot be separated. If operation is slipshod and not in correct accordance with rules and regulations, the equipment will quickly become damaged, or the boilers will often break down and cease operations, and much time will be lost in repairing them. Furthermore, if repairs are prolonged and quality is not assured, operational reliability will not be high and there will always be present the threat of break downs.

2. The situation of steam boiler break downs:

As stated above, boiler breakdowns result in many harmful consequences requiring the shut-down of equipment for months so that repairs can be made, which wastes replacement parts and repair personnel and adversely influences the utilization time of the equipment. During the past 2 years the situation of steam boiler breakdowns has been relatively serious. The average number of breakdowns per boiler in a year has tended to increase:

Boiler models BKZ-75-39-FB and PK-20: seven times per boiler in 1978, 7.1 times in 1979.

Boiler models OR-32 and BW-1: six times per boiler in 1978, 7.9 times in 1979.

Boiler type TC-20: 3.6 times for each boiler in 1978, seven times in 1979.

Reasons for the breakdowns included:

a. Subjective reasons:

Workers do not fulfill their duties during their shift. Therefore, the observance of operational rules, regulations, and systems is arbitrary. A number of workers leave their work stations during working hours to read books and newspapers, take a nap, etc.

The operational technical parameters are not assured, so there is a tendency for the steam boilers' pipe systems to clog, which results in pipes swelling, becoming stopped up, or bursting, and in some places the pipes are corroded.

The inspection and supervision of specialized cadres and enterprise leadership cadres are not continuous and tight. Instances of violations of regulations are not looked into deeply and incisively and are not dealt with strictly. People who do a good job are not encouraged and rewarded.

There is little supplementary training to raise levels and there is no regular practice in dealing with break-downs, so in all shifts there are instances of breakdowns and of workers being inexperienced and slow in diagnosing and taking care of the problem. At times there is a lack of precision, which leads to serious damage to equipment.

The repair of equipment during the major and minor overhaul periods is sometimes not closely overseen, technical requirements are not met, and the repair is superficial, but ultimately the boilers are brought back into use, so unforeseen breakdowns occur.

b. Objective reasons:

The measurement and automatic temperature control, and technical data input equipment of some plants is old and there is no new replacement equipment, so the degree of safety reliability is low and the equipment is not precise, to the extent that in some plants practically all such equipment is inoperative. Due to a shortage of

materials, the repair of much equipment is patchwork in nature and pressure pipes have been corroded and should be replaced but no new pipes are available, so there are constant breakdowns caused by the bursting of live steam, super-heated, and heating pipes (such as the BKZ-75-39-FB model).

At times the repair of equipment must be carried out urgently because of a shortage of electricity, which affects the quality of repairs.

Also because of the need for electricity, there are boilers which are operated too long (beyond the regular major overhaul or minor overhaul periods), so the degree of safety is low and break-downs are continually occurring or threatening.

The build-up of cinders and ash in the steam boilers has not been thoroughly resolved (although there are many methods to improve and research the heating system, etc.), so steel pipes are adversely affected.

III. Conclusions:

If steam boilers and the secondary equipment are to be operated continually with safety, with few break-downs or prolonged dead-time, and if high productivity and the economic-technical norms are to be attained, it is necessary to do the following:

When the electricity grid is unstable, we should not force some boilers to operate below or above the allowable technical parameters, or reduce and then raise the operational rate of the steam boilers too many times.

During the normal steam-boiler operational periods it is necessary to maintain the technical parameters, observe the heating regulations, and continually monitor and calculate the economic-technical norms, in order to fulfill (or nearly fulfill) the designed requirements.

We must continually inspect and monitor the operational and shift daily records, solicit the opinions of the specialized cadres, promptly reward workers who do a good job, and appropriately discipline those who violate rules and regulations.

We must continually organize "break-down drills," and organize supplementary training, control, and testing in order to raise the workers' theoretical and vocational levels.

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CSO: 4209/397

HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

PROBLEMS IN COAL PRODUCTION, TRANSPORTATION, SUPPLY RAISED

Hanoi LAO DONG in Vietnamese 16 Jul 81 p 1, 7

[Survey by Dinh Nguyen: "Coal--a Matter of Concern for Producers"]

[Text] The present state of coal supply is explained in the same way as in any humoristic story. To the question: "Why is there a shortage of coal?", the answer is: "Because there is not enough electricity." To the question: "Why is there not enough electricity?", the reply is: "Because there is not enough coal." This is because of that which is due to another thing which is in turn owing to something else... This kind of explanation is partly based on realities but does not elicit substantial truth about the case; more importantly, it does not say who is responsible, which phase is hampered by obstacles and what must be done to satisfactorily solve the remaining shortcomings.

The truth is that the supply of coal has for long failed to meet the still very limited domestic demands and has frequently been the subject of numerous complaints. We must admit that there are good grounds for most of these complaints, especially those about the nonunderstandable troubles and irrationalities found in the supply and transportation of coal. Because of the coal shortage, a metallurgic plant has been forced to discontinue production for a long period of time, which results in a loss of more than 10 million dong. Though it needs only a type of dust coal of average quality, a power plant has been supplied merely with good-quality dust coal, which results in steeply raising the production cost. Meanwhile, a cement factory which needs good-quality dust coal has been supplied with low-quality dust coal with the result that the quality of its product has been lowered. While the railroad sector is obliged to discontinue the operation of more than 10 trains because of the lack of briquettes, the coal factory is crammed with more than 10,000 tons of briquettes and does not have any platform left on which to continue production. Sometimes the freight handling equipment breaks down at the arrival of the transportation means! That is not all. While a glassware factory needs lump coal to produce a new type of goods but cannot obtain it, a brick and tile enterprise which needs dust coal is supplied with lump coal (!) and is, therefore, obliged to grind this lump coal before using it, which amounts to a great loss of energy and materials. So what is the truth? Is there a shortage or surplus of coal? What is the cause of such irrationalities and is there any way to solve the abovementioned shortcomings?

Coal Quality and Grading--the No 1 Problem

Before speaking of the supply and transportation problem, we must deal with its origin which is that state of coal production.

In the first quarter of this year, the coal sector's business was pretty good. The entire sector fulfilled 103 percent of the washed-coal production plan--which is equivalent to 25.3 percent of the yearly plan and includes also the achievement of the Hon Gai Coal Corporation which surpassed the legally compulsory plan by 5.2 percent, up 6.8 percent as compared with the first quarter of 1980. In addition, the amount of coal consumed [in the market] in the [first] quarter [of this year] exceeded the plan by 92.1 percent, fulfilling 22 percent of the yearly plan. (Noteworthy is the output of export coal which surpassed the quarterly plan by 12.9 percent, fulfilling 37.7 percent of the yearly plan).

However, the problem of ensuring coal quality has shown a weak point in the present process of coal production--a weakness which became increasingly conspicuous during this [first] quarter when conditions were relatively favorable for production. In trying to overfulfill the production plan norms, the coal sector fulfilled only 82.3 percent of the norm for lump coal production and achievement of the Hon Gai Coal Corporation was even lower--only 77.3 percent of the quarterly plan norm. The production of standard lump and dust coals did not suffice to meet domestic demands, causing much trouble to many industrial units and seriously hindering the execution of the state plan.

In view of this situation, the Ministry of Mining and Coal intensified guidance and sought by all means to solve the problem of producing lump coal and raising the quality and grades of coal. The Hon Gai Coal Corporation focused on eliminating the remaining shortcomings at Grading and Washing Network II in Cua Ong, especially the water washing network, to make it possible to repair Grading and Washing Network I. To increase the lump coal ratio, various measures were taken such as organizing the picking up of lump coal from the grading and washing platform, seeking ways to change this platform, organizing manual grading and washing at selecting mills... The General Corporation for Coal Management and Supply revamped the organization of grading and washing on transit fields and on fields wherefrom coal will be taken for consumption. The supply of lump and dust coals to key industrial units was uniformly planned by the General Corporation for Coal Management and Supply in conjunction with the coal selecting enterprises and others.

Nevertheless, the state of production in the coal sector as a whole showed a marked decrease at the beginning of the second quarter. Almost all norms of the monthly plan were not fulfilled in May. Compared with April achievements, the norms attained in May were low--only 76 percent for original coal, 77 percent for washed coal... Under such circumstances, coal supply for domestic consumption represented only 65.2 percent of the monthly plan.

It must be noted that by that time the measures aimed at upgrading coal had not yet been actively implemented by production installations. Grading and Washing Network II at the Cua Ong Selecting Mill had been put to the test but its operation was still unsteady. Suspension pumping devices, grading and washing lines and bucket elevators suffered frequent breakdowns. Since the actual productive

operation time of Grading and Washing Network II was only 22 percent, the quality and marketability of coal were seriously affected. The method of increasing the quantity of lump coal by picking it up and sorting and washing it again at production installations was not yet strictly applied... In view of such a quality of coal, it may be possible for the entire coal sector to try to achieve at all costs the output of washed coal to fulfill the 1981 production norm but it will certainly be impossible for it to supply coal in strict accordance with the different types of coal required by domestic consumption. This is a major problem which cadres and workers in the coal sector must concentrate their efforts to resolve positively with a high sense of responsibility required of a sector responsible for supplying energy to the national economy.

Insufficient Means of Transportation

In 1981, the plan assigned by the state to the communications and transportation sector is to carry 4.88 million tons of coal from the mines to other areas. This task has been entrusted to river transport corporations at both the central and local levels, to sea transport corporations, to the Mao Khe railroad section and a number of automobile transport enterprises. A review of the implementation of the plan for the first 6 months of 1981 has shown that the said units have averaged only 75 percent of the assigned plan. Does this achievement accurately reflect the subjective abilities of these transportation corporations?

Equipment breakdown is a condition prevailing in the centrally-run river transport corporations. Nearly 40 percent of the transportation means are not qualified for registration. The reason for this state of affairs is the negligible amount of mechanical parts supplied in 1980 to repair and rebuild equipment. Moreover, the plan to build new transportation means (with an estimated freight carrying capacity of 30,000 tons) during the current year has not yet been implemented. Why the present transportation capacities of the centrally-run river transport corporation amount to only 2/5 of their capacities in the past year is quite understandable. The situation is similar to the local river transport corporations. Apart from the Thai Binh corporation, the river transport corporations in Ha Nam Ninh, Hai Hung, Ha Bac, Ha Tuyen and so on have suffered a 1/3 to 1/2-cutback in their actual carrying capacities. Considering that at present 8/10 of the total volume of coal is carried away from the mines by the river transport sector, it is very urgently necessary to strengthen and increase the freight carrying capacity of this sector.

Following is a solvable contradiction: The Uong Bi Coal Corporation has repeatedly reported that the transporation means coming to pick up coal from Vang Danh and Mao Khe are seriously insufficient and the Hon Gai Coal Corporation has also reported that on many days the transportation means coming to load coal are inadequate. On the contrary, the transportation means owners have continually complained about the coal shortage which has compelled these means to wait at the port for several days. This is true. Why? Once again, we have to reconsider the question of coal quality and grades which is the root cause of the lack of synchronization between loading and transportation. It is true that, on many days, the transportation means had to wait at the port because of the lack of a specified type of coal. The transportation means owners might say: Let you load your coal aboard and we will carry it all and will be able to fulfill the ton/km

transportation plan! But if things were done that way, it would mean that coal exploitation was aimed only at obtaining the specified output without paying any attention to quality.

On the other hand, the troublesome formalities and, worse still, the irresponsible attitude on the part of certain coal delivery and receipt localities have often caused people to miss or to postpone an entire transportation phase with the result that transportation means have had to idle away their time for many days and that a substantial waste [of time and expenditures] has been incurred.

To solve these problems in order to help further increase transportation capacities, the coal sector has specifically defined the responsibilities of the three parties--the port enterprise, the transit corporation and the transportation means owner--for strictly applying the priority list of important recipient units throughout the country and for regulating the supply of coal more effectively. In our opinion, beside the necessity for the production installations--that is, the mines--to try to fulfill the production plan and improve the quality and grades of coal, the coal selecting enterprises must try to gradually abolish the currently applied method of moving coal directly from the grading and washing plant to the harbor. We have to strenuously push production one step ahead of consumption and, as in the past, classify coal by category and grade on each bank [ca-roo--French "carreau"] in the mine. Only by doing so can we supply coal to meet new demands at the planned speed and the specified quality.

A Proposal Worthy of Consideration

Difficulties will still be encountered in the supply of coal to meet domestic demands in the next few years. We believe that workers and cadres of the coal sector will do their utmost to fulfill their sector's duty to provide energy for the national economy. A question must be raised: Is it advisable that each locality takes the initiative and makes every effort to help overcome difficulties?

A supply cadre told us: Fuel is very scarce in Hue where a not too large family spends 75 dong monthly on firewood. While everyone is waiting for the arrival of coal from Hon Gai, there is the Phong Chuong peat bog which is pretty good and which is situated only more than 10 kms from Hue. This bog has been exploited by the local people who sell peat at the price of 8 dong a cubic meter. From this, we can induce that the production cost of dried peat will be only 16 dong per ton. On reckoning, we find that with a sound organizational method, Binh Tri Thien may exploit 100,000 tons of peat per year. Peat bogs of similar capacities can also be found in Hanoi and Vinh Phu. In U Minh (Minh Hai), Mo Vet (Long An) and Dong Nai, the peat potential is very great and over 200,000 tons may be produced yearly. Despite the abundance of the sources of peat, how is it that so far scarcely any locality has organized and planned its exploitation and considered this to be a local economic sector? This is because people have not yet got into the habit of using peat, because peat exploitation has not yet been guided and organized, because no appropriate system has been formulated and applied to exploiters and mainly because of the tendency to rely merely on the supply by the centrally-run coal sector.

Based on the initial experiences of some localities which have well organized the exploitation and use of peat, the General Corporation for Coal Management and Supply is planning to hold a conference on the exploitation of peat and the production of bricks and tiles. This is a sound proposal to which the various localities must respond enthusiastically. If well organized, by 1985 the coal output of various localities nationwide will reach 1 million tons including 850,000 tons of peat. Since only a simple technique and small investments and expenditures will be required and since the production cost will consequently be low, the local peat bogs will exercise a very great effect and will, at the same time, constitute a front to provide a joint support for the centrally-run coal sector to satisfy the export demand and serve the key industrial sectors throughout the country.

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CSO; 4209/460

HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

BRIEFS

BRICK PRODUCTION POWER SHORTAGES--Due to power outages, enterprises producing baked brick and tile with circular kilns using suction fans have encountered a great many difficulties with a great effect on production. The Hop Thinh Brick Plant in Vinh Phu Province is also in this condition. Circular kiln operation depends on supply from the electric power grid. When a power outage occurs, the fires must be banked (flame rate is only two or three modules/day and night), coal consumption is great (at times up to 600 kilograms per 1,000 bricks or tiles) and product quality is low (usually fan burned or uncured). If the power outage is prolonged, the kiln fires will go out. Relighting the kiln is extremely expensive, costing 1,000 dong each time. Additionally, the entire production line is disturbed, brick molds lie idle and the production plan is not assured. /Excerpt/ Hanoi XAY DUNG in Vietnamese No 6, Jun 81 p 25/ 7300

POWER GRID OUTAGES--In order to overcome a situation of prolonged power grid outages and old and worn out electric power generators in many enterprises, the Federation of Construction Earthenware and Porcelain Brick and Tile Enterprises has designed and successfully installed a transmission system for using the engine from a Bong Sen tractor in operating an EG2 press. In many test runs, the combined Bong Sen-EG2 machine complex has achieved outputs of 550 to 600 bricks or tiles per hour. Compared with the manual production plan, the production costs for every 1,000 bricks produced by the Bong Sen-EG2 machine complex have been reduced by 2.5 dong. From these results, the federation has designed and installed a Bong Sen tractor engine for operating a five-faced tile machine with an output of 960 tiles per hour, similar to operation with an electric motor. /Excerpt/ Hanoi XAY DUNG in Vietnamese No 6, Jun 81 p 33/ 7300

CSO: 4209/478

TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS

MEASURES TO IMPROVE GRAIN TRANSFER TO STATE SUGGESTED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 25 Jul 81 p 3

[Article by Bui Dinh Thiep, Hanoi, in "Reader's Opinion" Column: "Improve Grain Delivery and Receipt Methods"]

[Text] Each year, the centrally run sector organizes the transportation of hundreds of thousands of tons of grain. Localities have also assumed the transportation of a very large quantity of grain. However, safety has not yet been ensured in the train transportation process. Large amounts of the state's grain have been lost, deteriorated and wasted and the losses sometimes come to 30 percent of the volume of grain transported. To date, these losses have been born by the state--that is, society--because no agency and nobody have been held responsible.

For long and especially since the wartime, we have, for many reasons, been obliged to apply a number of methods of delivering and receiving the transported grain such as delivery in terms of the number of bags, tonnage, calculated according to the marks reached on the boat side by the water level, weighing 15 percent of the transported commodity [to ascertain even weight of the remainder], using the capacity of the bucket elevators to calculate the volume of grain delivered and so forth. These delivery and receipt methods were reluctantly applied in wartime. Since circumstances have changed, the continued application of the old delivery and receipt methods is an irrationality which has caused great losses of grain to the state and given bad elements an opportunity to take advantage of this gap to steal the socialist property.

Everyone knows this simple thing: You have to count the money paid to you and to weigh or measure the goods delivered to you to see whether there is a deficit or an excess. Nevertheless, we have invoked certain difficulties in delivering and receiving the transported goods in order to avoid weighing them.

To gradually overcome these difficulties, we would suggest the following measures:

1. The state must invest capital in building a network of public weighing stations, first at communications centers such as large harbors and railway stations where large quantities of commodities pass through and also in certain grain mills and vermicelli factories. These weighing stations must have technical equipment capable of weighing a fully loaded truck or railroad car and must be allowed to do business independently and to charge weighing fees to make up for their operational

expenditures. Once the weighing stations have been set up, the state will stipulate that the amount of goods taken into account in calculating transportation fees and the amount of goods entered in warehouses must conform to the figure written on the weighing slip issued by the station. This weighing station network will be gradually expanded according to the situation, possibilities and requirements. While setting up weighing stations, one must immediately consider the provision of scales to weigh separate commodities when these are loaded on transportation means or poured into warehouses.

2. Measures must be taken soon to bring the commodity packaging task into line with the industrial production method. Now is the time to wrap goods in bags and packages according to fixed standards. For example, vermicelli must be put in glued-down bags of 1/2-kg, 1-kg, 5-kg or 10-kg capacity right at the vermicelli producing factory and to pack rice in bags of 100-kg or 70-kg capacity right at the milling factory. The milling and vermicelli-producing enterprises must be held responsible for the volume of the packed commodities. In view of the present actual conditions, we do not yet need good-looking and tidy bags and packages but only those which are in good and safe condition and which contain the exact amounts of goods.

3. Along with the technical organization of the weighing and packing tasks, it is also very important to inculcate the sense of responsibility into the persons connected with the transportation, handling, preservation and distribution of grain. The Youth Union and Trade Union chapters must educate their members, warn them against stealing common property and urge them to consciously protect socialist property and to display a high sense of responsibility in serving the people. Each union member must refrain from committing mistakes and violations while at the same time preventing other people from doing the same. Great progress will be made in safeguarding the state's grain and in distributing it to the people if ideological education is closely combined with administrative measures, if meritorious persons are deservedly rewarded in kind and if those who act illegally are severely punished.

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CSO: 4209/449

LABOR

LABORERS' INCOME TO BE ASSOCIATED WITH COLLECTIVE, STATE BENEFIT

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 28 Jul 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Unifying Three Benefits at Enterprises"]

[Text] Distribution according to labor is the most important principle of distribution in our system. This correct standpoint is reflected in the policy newly promulgated by the party and state concerning state enterprises. About 85 percent of the total number of cadres and workers in various economic sectors have been working and receiving contractual wages or salaries based on the amount of their products. The workers' initiative and creativeness have been brought into play by extensively applying the system of paying contractual wages and salaries based on the end product and also by giving out money rewards in state enterprises. In many installations, the working time, materials and fuel have been used more rationally, labor productivity increased and product quality improved. Since workers have become more interested in production, there have been fewer instances of late arrival at the working place, early departure, laziness and concern only for private interests. Laborers have also earned a larger income.

Distribution according to labor will have the right meaning and a positive effect only if it is applied on the basis of a correct implementation of the promulgated policies and systems and through the unification of all the three benefits--those of the state, enterprise collective and laborer. It has been found that recently an erroneous viewpoint and working method have led many localities to take care only to exploit the aspects that prove beneficial to the laborer and the enterprise without paying due attention--or any attention at all--to the benefit of the entire society.

Instead of considering the principal production plan important, a number of enterprises have concentrated merely on the subsidiary production plan, in some of them, subsidiary products represent over 90 percent of the value of their gross output. Many localities have used the materials, gasoline, oil and energy reserved for the plan in the first stage to carry out the plan in the second stage and have even employed the principal and precious raw materials and supplies or raised the ratio of substandard products to carry out the subsidiary production plan. No enterprise has been able to do an explicit, accurate and separate accounting for the first- and second-stage plan.

In implementing the system of contractual wages and product-based salaries, many installations have unilaterally lowered norms, raised unit prices, upgraded jobs, fixed too high progressive coefficients and widely applied the system of paying progressive product-based salaries--which has resulted in creating great income discrepancies among laborers. Moreover, commendations and rewards have been offered at random, with some enterprises giving out a year-end bonus equivalent to 35 to 38 months' salaries or using the principal products to reward cadres and workers so that these products have ended up in the free market. The real income of a number of persons appears too high as compared with the labor they have performed. The correlation between the income of cadres and workers in a given sector and that of cadres and workers in others--especially between the income of the light industry personnel and that of the heavy industry employees, and between the incomes of the employees working in different zones or even in different enterprises belonging to a single sector--has proven irrational and contrary to the principle of distribution according to labor and has caused comparison and envy.

Many enterprises are withholding the products made under both the state plan and their own plans and have freely distributed these products within their own confines or sold them on the free market instead of delivering them to the state for planned distribution in the society as a whole. Worse still, some areas have failed to deliver to the state part of their profits and other financial incomes, retained more cash than allowed by the fixed norms or raised illegal funds.

In the socialist state economy, the three types of benefit are closely linked and form a unified entity. Paying attention only to any one of them will harm the others and reflect badly on the state of production, distribution and circulation in the entire society. Ensuring the benefit of the state is thus tantamount to ensuring that of the individual laborer and the enterprise collective. The benefit of the enterprise collective can be safeguarded only by developing production, fulfilling the obligation to deliver products and finances to that state and associating these tasks with the laborer's benefit. To benefit the laborer, it is first necessary to ensure the state's benefit. Encouragement by means of material benefit must be accompanied by other measures such as political motivation and raising the socialist consciousness and revolutionary spirit of the laborer.

The basic guideline to be followed in improving business management and in implementing the newly promulgated economic systems and policies is to unify the three benefits, to step up production and to stabilize live. All state enterprises have the responsibility to elevate the sense of organization and discipline, to strictly implement these systems and policies and to deliver the exact amount of products to the state without using the "characteristics" of their own sectors and localities as a pretext to break up the unity of the three benefits. The competent ministries and organs have also the duty to quickly promulgate documents to guide the uniform execution of these systems and policies by all installations and throughout the country.

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CSO: 4209/449

HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE

SOUTHERN 'NOXIOUS' LITERATURE REPORTED REACHING SCHOOLS IN NORTH

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 28 Jul 81 p 3

[Article by Hong Hanh, P.O. Box 38-50, Hanoi: "Clear Our Schools of the Depraved Culture"]

[Text] While on mission at a number of Level-III schools in Ha Bac, I saw some schoolmistresses confiscate depraved and reactionary novels from the students. These novels had been stealthily brought from South to North Vietnam and were entitled: "A Star in the Lovely Eyes," "Adultery" and so on. The fact that they were crumpled and stripped of their covers and many pages proved that they had been passed on to many people. After confiscating these novels, a number of schoolmistresses took turns at reading them whenever they could. Some schoolmistresses sat up late in the night to finish reading these novels because they had promised to return them the next morning. I was more surprised on hearing that these schoolmistresses had asked the schoolgirls to act as go-betweens to pass the novels on to their [the schoolmistresses'] friends. Of course, these trustworthy schoolgirls had also the opportunity to borrow the novels and to read them as passionately as their schoolmistresses.

When on mission in South Vietnam a few years ago, I saw how our youths and teenagers had been perverted by the poison of the depraved and reactionary culture. At present, the schools, provinces and cities there are launching a strong movement to wipe out the noxious effects of that depraved culture. Our socialist schools have the duty to train the youths and teenagers into new men to continue the task of building and defending the fatherland but the enemy is seeking by all means to bring in a depraved culture to debauch them. In my opinion, instead of displaying subjectivism and laxity, the schools in the northern provinces must take energetic measures to prevent the vestiges of that reactionary culture from infiltrating the ranks of our young generations. This problem must receive the attention of the leading comrades who must, together with the Youth Union organizations, provide education to make teachers and students fully understand the harmfulness of that bad culture.

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21 Sept 1981

